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62.70



A Typical Cactus Dahlia

1922

Catalogue of Dahlias

The Best from the World's Collections Grown at

The Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

If you want dahlias absolutely true to name—no substitution—here they are; you can depend on them absolutely.

The season of 1921 was a bad one for dahlias because of the long drought. For this reason many flowers did not develop their true characteristics.

Well Worth Reading

In presenting our catalogue for the spring of 1922, we would call attention to the exceptionally choice list of varieties which it contains. While in no sense a complete list of all varieties of this charming flower, it represents the very best of the older varieties with the addition of the cream of recent introductions. The prices given are moderate when healthy stock—we send out no other—true to name is taken into consideration.

The prices in this catalogue cancel those of previous lists and are good for the season of 1922 only.

Early orders facilitate shipping and will be appreciated. Orders are filled in rotation, and to secure some varieties—the stock of which is limited—it will be necessary to order early. * Denotes stock limited.

We guarantee all stock to be healthy and true to name. No substitution will be made unless we are instructed to do so. A list of second choice, however, often saves time and secures certain varieties when stock is rapidly running low. The stock offered consists of strong, dormant, dry tubers; no green plants.

The prices are net, and orders should be accompanied by check or postal money order. Money sent loose in letters will be at the risk of the sender.

The price quoted is for a single tuber. The price per dozen will be ten times that of the single rate. Not less than six of any one variety sold at the dozen rate.

Orders amounting to one dollar or over will be sent prepaid by parcel post. For a less amount postage should be included extra at the rate of five cents per tuber.

If you desire your dahlias by express charges collect, we will send larger roots, and extra ones gratis will be added to partly defray charges.

For those who are not familiar with the names of varieties, we will make a selection, giving good value if the amount to be invested and the types desired are mentioned.

Cultural Directions: We send free with each order a circular giving full and explicit cultural directions for growing dahlias.

Whenever you write always give full name with street number, city or town, county and state. This often saves much inconvenience to all concerned.

All correspondence should be addressed to, and checks and money orders drawn to the order of Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens.

Visitors are always welcome to our trial gardens and farm. As we believe in late planting, and practice it, we usually have plants in flower after September 1st, rarely before it, but from that time on until frost the display of color is wonderful.

Very truly yours,

SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS,

8601 Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

How to Raise Dahlias Successfully

How to Keep Dahlias Until Planting Time. When you receive your dahlia tubers, do not put them in some out-of-the-way place to dry out and die. Unpack them and lay the tubers flat on their sides in a box of damp earth, taking care to see that the sprout or eye is turned up. Do not use wet or sticky soil. Use soil that is damp enough to crumble nicely. Cover the tubers with three or four inches of this soil and set them in a cool place until planting time.

Planting Time. This varies somewhat with the locality, as well as with the time you wish the dahlias to bloom. In the Middle Atlantic section of this country, planting can be done from May 1st to June 15th for the average crop of flowers. Further south planting can be done in February and March. In the New England States, where the season may be short, planting can be made after the danger of frost is past. Nothing is gained by planting too early. It is best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed, and is in good working condition. If planted too early, when the ground is cold and damp, the tubers may rot. Dahlias bloom in from eight to ten weeks after planting. This fact is often of value in deciding when to plant and when the flowers are desired. Some of the finest exhibition blooms are obtained from planting as late as the 1st of July. We begin about June 25 and finish about August 1.

Location for Planting. An open sunny place is the best location for the great majority of dahlias. Except in a few instances they do not succeed in heavily shaded spots. Some of the more delicate varieties do better in partial shade, especially during the hotter portion of the day. Some of the finest exhibition flowers can be produced only in partial shade, which protects their delicate coloring from the fading action of the sun. If too much shade, the plants run to long stalks and foliage with few or no flowers. In the sun they form stocky, well-developed plants.

They are the better for some protection from sweeping winds which are likely to come after they have made their growth. Planted along a wall, fence or arbor, and among shrubbery, they are not so apt to become broken by the wind and storm and the plants are not likely to become lopsided and unshapely.

The Soil and Its Preparation. Dahlias do well on a great variety of soils. A light, well-drained sandy loam is the best suited to their needs, but they will grow and do well in clay loam, sand and even in ashes. The large tubers require a great deal of moisture, but wet soil is fatal to them, so that good drainage becomes essential. If the soil is heavy, it may be made suitable by the addition of sand, leaf mold or ashes, well spaded in and incorporated so as to break up the clay and make it porous. A certain amount of vegetable matter derived either from well-rotted manure or leaf mold is helpful in furnishing humus which aids in retaining soil moisture in dry weather.

The soil should not be prepared until it is in good working condition, that is when it is mellow and crumbles when dug and does not cling to the spade or fork. Never plant in wet, pasty soil, such as clings to the fork or spade. The soil should be finely pulverized and is then in the proper condition for receiving the tubers. The soil should be dug to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

While many growers prefer to add manure as a fertilizer when planting, it is not essential; it may even prove detrimental in producing too rank growth of the plants and consequent paucity of flowers. The proper time to fertilize is after the growth has been attained and the flower buds begin to appear. Fresh manure in contact with the tubers when planted may cause them to rot and prove fatal, therefore avoid its use.

Planting the Tubers. The tubers should be planted from five to six inches below the surface of the soil. This puts them down in the moist

layers of the soil and prevents them from drying out and becoming stunted during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Dahlias are great lovers of moisture, and this can only be constantly maintained at this depth.

Lay the tuber flat on its side, that is, with the long axis horizontal. Never stand a tuber upright or on end, as the new roots are given out from the junction of the sprout with the tuber, and if these are not well covered and in a constantly moist situation, they will fail to develop the large roots which eventually become tubers, or as some people prefer to call them, potatoes. Dahlia tubers, while they are not potatoes, require much the same conditions for development as do potatoes.

In planting see that the eye or sprout is turned upwards, so that it can grow without hindrance. The eye can be found on the crown end of the tuber. The crown end is the portion where the tuber joined the stalk of the old plant from which it was taken. When you have laid the tuber on its side, sprout up, and five or six inches deep in the ground, cover with finely pulverized soil, filling the hole up even with the surface, pressing carefully so as not to break the sprout. If conditions are favorable the sprout will grow rapidly and appear above ground in from ten days to two weeks.

Cultivation. As soon as the sprouts have grown two or three inches above the ground it is time to cultivate. Hoe the surface of the ground and keep free from weeds. This should be done often and the surface should never be allowed to form a crust. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. The day following a rain is usually the best time. Cultivate deep (two or three inches), and continue until the plants begin to bloom; then stop, as cultivation will now do harm. Breaking the surface of the soil prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and allows the plants to take it up.

Supporting the Plants. When the plant has attained the height of twelve to fifteen inches a stake five feet long and tapering to a point at the lower end should be securely driven into the ground at a distance of three or four inches from the plant, and the plant tied to it. From time to time as growth continues, the upper portion of the stem and branches should be secured. In this way the plants will remain upright and the large, heavy branches prevented from breaking off from their own weight by the winds. Use strips of muslin. An old sheet torn into strips of an inch in width makes a most satisfactory tying material. Soft hemp twine will answer, but small twine and string usually cut and injure the stalks.

Proper Time to Use Fertilizer. When the buds begin to form, then begin fertilization. The plant has now made the major portion of its growth and fertilizer will do no harm. If fertilized early the plants are apt to become rank, all stems and foliage, and too tall. Old, well-rotted cow manure worked into the soil is best. Usually it is not obtainable, and in its stead pulverized sheep manure may be used. Pure bone meal and acid phosphate, equal quantities of each, make a good mixture, and a good handful scattered around the plant for a distance of a foot should be worked into the soil. In addition, one or two teaspoonfuls of nitrate of soda will increase the size of the flowers if applied in the same manner when the buds begin to develop. The latter is a strong salt and should be used sparingly and not applied oftener than once in two weeks. Weak liquid manure may be given once a week.

Disbudding. In order to obtain flowers of good quality as well as large exhibition blooms, allow the terminal bud only to remain; remove the others down to the second pair of leaves. After the first flowers have bloomed (terminal bud), the sprouts in the axils of the second pair of leaves will push ahead and produce buds. Of these all but the terminal bud should be removed. On the above principle, disbudding should be practised, as it gives larger and more perfect flowers. For the finest large exhibition blooms disbudding should be done along the entire length of branch or stem; fewer flowers will be the result, but their quality will more than compensate for the loss in numbers.

Watering. As a general rule, dahlias should not be watered unless the ground is very dry, or during long periods of drought. If you water them, give plenty so that it goes deep. Frequent sprinkling of the surface does more harm than good, for it brings the roots near the surface, where they are apt to suffer from their inability to get a constant supply of moisture, such as they get when they are deeper down in the soil.

Digging for Winter. As soon as the frost has cut the tops of the dahlias, the sap recedes into the roots. Two or three days after a heavy, killing frost is the best time to dig the roots. Cut the stalks back to within two or three inches from the crown. In digging use a spade, fork or long-handled shovel, and dig wide of the plant, say fifteen to eighteen inches, to avoid cutting off the tubers. Some varieties have very long necks and tubers, while others have short ones. By digging wide you take no risks. Do not pull the clumps up out of the ground, but dig deep and lift the soil and the tubers as you go round the plant. This enables you to get the clumps out without breaking the necks, which does so much harm to dahlias. A tuber with a broken neck is usually no good. The young dahlia plant grows from a sprout on the crown, which is that part of the lower end of the old plant where the tubers join the stem. In order that a tuber may grow it must have direct connection with the sprout on the crown by means of an unbroken neck. This explains the failure of dahlias to grow in many instances. A clear, sunny day is ideal for digging dahlias, and when you have lifted the clumps allow them to stand in the sun for two or three hours, after which any excess soil may be removed and they are then ready for their permanent storing place.

Storing. The best place to store dahlias is a good, cool cellar, such as will keep potatoes well, and where the temperature remains fairly constant at from forty to forty-five degrees, and the air is neither too damp nor too dry. Stored dahlias are so apt to suffer from the latter. Cellars with heaters and cement floors are usually too dry and the roots shrivel up. To a certain extent this may be prevented by lining barrels or boxes with a good, heavy thickness of paper and thus excluding the drying air.

In all cases pack the clumps one on top of the other, each clump upside down for drainage. In the stem of the dahlias is a strong, rank, acrid juice, which if allowed to settle back into the crown may cause the whole clump to rot. Turning upside down allows this juice to drain out, and is favorable to the preservation of the crown. In case you have labeled your varieties, always tie the label around the neck of one of the tubers to make sure that it will not come off and get mixed with others. If the label is tied around the stem, above the crown, as the stem dries and shrivels it becomes loose and is apt to fall off when the clump is turned upside down.

In case the temperature and moisture conditions have been all right, your roots will need no further attention until spring, when planting time arrives.

It is well, however, to look at the roots every three or four weeks, especially if the cellar is dry, and an occasional sprinkling with water and covering with several thicknesses of an old carpet or bags will prevent them becoming dead dry, and carry them through until spring.

Division of Clumps. About a week before planting time, look over your clumps and divide them to single tubers, having at least one good, visible sprout on the attached portion of the crown. Never plant a whole dahlia clump; the results will be little short of failure. Each tuber with its neck and piece of crown containing at least one eye will give the best and strongest plant that it is possible to get from a dahlia. The size of a tuber has very little to do with the results; small tubers are as good as large ones, and sometimes much better; some of the finest varieties have poor roots at best and their tubers usually come through the winter in a more or less shriveled condition in spite of our efforts.

Systems of Planting. It is well to remember that dahlias are large plants, requiring plenty of space for their best development. At least

three feet or more apart, where the space is available, is ideal. Where space is limited they can be crowded down to two and a half to two feet apart, but the closer they are planted the smaller will be their growth. Where they are planted singly and irregularly, three feet is sufficient; in a garden row or along a fence where the row is single they may be crowded to two feet apart and still do well. Such plants should not have the centre shoot pinched, but should be allowed to grow on to a single stem, which will need staking.

For those who wish to plant dahlias in a plot or field (and this is the right way to do it if space permits) we recommend planting in rows of four feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. This can be done quite easily by running furrows six inches deep with a hand cultivator plow and dropping the tubers, sprout up, the proper distances apart along the rows; then cover up carefully to protect the sprouts and when the latter have come up so that two sets of leaves have developed, then pinch out the sprout above the second set of leaves. This gives a bush of four branches, which will form a short, self-supporting, stocky plant. Pinching delays flowering about two weeks, a fact worth remembering, especially for those who have a short season. The plants should be cultivated between the rows and treated otherwise as for dahlias in general.

Commercial growers usually prepare the ground as in the preceding and plant the tubers ten to fifteen inches apart. The plants are not pinched, and they support each other by their mass effect in the rows.

Enemies of the Dahlia. The dahlia is, generally speaking, rather free from enemies, but at times an occasional plant is attacked in one of several ways. We have found the cut-worm and the stalk-borer to give us most trouble.

The cut-worm often attacks the young shoot just as it emerges from the ground. Usually if the sprout is healthy and vigorous, secondary shoots come up a little later, or other sprouts from the crown may start. Later on when the flower buds are opening the worm may attack the flowers and destroy them. When they do, they do it quickly and leave little behind. At that time the best method of attack is to use a flashlight after dark and examine each plant carefully and the worm is usually easy to find. This method offers the surest possibilities for destroying them. At times attacks on the plants from cut-worms may be prevented by making a poisoned bran mash and sprinkling or making a ring of it around the plant.

In wet seasons the slugs are troublesome in ascending the stems and rapidly devouring the foliage and flowers and causing great havoc, usually choosing the finest specimens, as though from malice aforethought. Handpicking and close watching will usually give the best results. A dry ring of powdered lime around the plant will suffice to keep them away as long as the lime remains a dry powder.

The stalk-borer is the larva of an insect which deposits its eggs in the fall at the base of the stems of old weeds and grasses. In May the larvae hatch and crawl to nearby thick-stemmed plants, such as the tomato, corn, dahlia and others, and by boring a hole, enter them, and as the larva develops it feeds on the inside soft tissues of the stem. In time, so much of the supporting structure is removed as to retard the growth and the top weakens and falls over. This condition is readily recognized by the stunted appearance of the plant, which up to that time has been growing rapidly, as the plants are apt to do in the early stage of their growth. By closely examining the stem of the plant in such cases there will be found a hole in the stem, through which the excrementa is passed, and sometimes another hole several inches above it. A drop of carbon bisulphide or, better still, of turpentine, introduced through a slit made in the upper portion of the plant will cause the larva to leave the stalk and never come back. Such treatment is usually satisfactory if the condition is discovered in the very early stage, but is not satis-

factory when much damage has already been done. In the latter case it will be found the most satisfactory thing to cut the top of the plant off in the sound tissue below the point of injury, looking to laterals to push out from the axils of the leaves. Always kill the larva when possible.

Should the aphis attack the stems, the various nicotine preparations may be used with prompt results. In case caterpillars or other leaf chewers attack the plants the arsenate of lead spray works well. For mildew, a solution of Bordeaux Mixture may be used.

Raising Dahlias from Seed. This is quite interesting, as no one can be certain what a seed will produce. All the best new varieties have been raised in this way. Some growers may get one or two good new varieties out of several thousand seedling plants, while one or two good things may appear among a hundred or more; the uncertainty of the results lends a fascination to this method of raising dahlias.

The seeds should be planted in boxes of good, rich, well-prepared soil in March, either in house or greenhouse. In from six to ten days the plants will appear. When these have made two sets of leaves, each plant should be pricked off singly into 1½-inch pots. They do best in a cool house rather than a warm one, and should be shifted into larger size pots as they become crowded in their growth. After May 10th they can be planted out in their permanent positions, and treated in all respects like dahlias grown from tubers.

Dahlia Seed

We have a limited quantity of seed saved from the finest and largest flowers gathered from our large field, which represents the run of the field in possibilities. As long as the supply lasts we offer it at 25 cents per package.

Choice Cactus Dahlias

THIS class is characterized by full, double flowers having long, narrow, incurved or twisted petals, with sharp, divided or fluted points, and with revolute margins, forming a more or less perfect tube. Their effect is devoid of stiffness or formality, and they constitute one of the most fascinating and popular types of the dahlia, as shown on the cover of this catalogue.

Aurora. One of the finest large dahlias for exhibition; elegant in form; perfect in type and the most exquisite coloring; reddish apricot, suffused flesh-pink, with a slight tinge of yellow at the tips of the petals

Break o' Day (Maytrott). This fine new giant dahlia is a beautiful blending of the decorative and cactus type, suggesting a full high centre decorative dahlia, with back curved petals coming up through the flatter ones. The color is a delicate, clear sulphur gradating to sulphur white at the tips. The petals are of great substance, illuminated by a satiny sheen, giving the flower a waxy appearance. Awarded first prize at the New York show for the finest cut flower..... 1.00

*Breslau. Plum color, shaded deep carmine and tipped white; dwarf in habit and very free in bloom.....

*Colossal Peace (Maytrott). A massive hybrid cactus dahlia of the form and size of Kalif, often measuring 8 inches across; later in the season when the flower shows a centre it is a wonderful pæony dahlia; color creamy white at centre, shading violet rose with lighter tips,

THE SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

- *Conquest (West). Immense blooms of rich crimson maroon. Petals long and incurved. The largest and one of the best of the dark cactus varieties. A prize winner at the shows..... Countess of Lonsdale (Cannell). For perfection of bloom, size and erect-
- ness of stem, and as a garden flower, this variety has always given the best of satisfaction. As many as 50 perfect blooms have been counted on plants at one time. The color is a rich salmon, blending to
- Crystal (Stredwick). White in the centre, passing to deep silvery pink. Plants are dwarf and very free blooming. One of the best light pinks
- Diavolo. A well-formed cactus, rather broad petals full to the centre. Color pink with salmon shading and suffusion, becoming pale flesh pink at the centre, making a fresh combination. Fine for cut flowers or garden decoration.....
- *Duchess of Marlboro. Flowers perfectly formed of long, incurved, graceful petals. Color delicate silvery pink overlaid with golden orange. Very distinct and a most prolific bloomer. Plant sturdy and bushy, and in every way a most satisfactory one for the garden. Exceptional variety for cut flowers.....
- Earl of Pembroke. A bright plum purple, deep and velvety toward the centre. A profuse bloomer, dwarf in habit.....
- Edith Carter. A very finely formed cactus dahlia of great beauty. Color
- Else. Buttercup yellow, shading to amber and deep rose, very fine; free blooming
- Etendard de Lyon (Rivoire). The flowers of this unique variety are of the hybrid cactus type, distinct in shape from all others. The petals are broad, curled and wavy and form a flower fully 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, lacking any suggestion of stiffness or formality. The stems are long and stiff, affording a good support for the flower. The color is a rich, royal purple, slightly tinged with rose and overlaid with carmine, the combination giving a brilliant purplish suffusion difficult to describe. The plant is a good, free bloomer and fine for the garden
- Frances White. A fine, large, pure white flower with petals incurved and twisted in corkscrew fashion. A prolific bloomer and a very satis-
- *F. W. Fellows (Stredwick). The best orange scarlet cactus, producing huge flowers with straight, narrow florets.....
- *Gee Whiz (Broomall). A flower of large size and pleasing shape, which always comes perfectly double, never showing an open centre. color is a soft buff with salmon shadings.....
- General J. B. Seth. Very large, perfectly formed flowers on good stems.
- Color rich strawberry red. An early and profuse bloomer..... .20
 General Pershing (Maytrott). A very heavy flower of the hybrid cactus type, with curved and twisted petals. Color white with cream shadings at the centre. A strong grower and profuse bloomer..... .75
- George Walters (Carter). A monster hybrid cactus that took the Gold Medal at the P. P. I. E., 1915, and does so whenever and wherever exhibited. Flowers of 10 inches in diameter are quite common and freely produced on long, erect stems. Color is a beautiful pinkish salmon shading to a yellow base. If you grow but one dahlia, grow this. The plant is a most satisfactory one for the garden..... 1.00

Golden Eagle. The flowers are of excellent form and good size, with long,
needle point, narrow, incurving petals, supported on strong, erect
needle point, narrow, incurving petals, supported on strong, erect stems; color is a bright yellow, suffused with rose, fawn and dove, deepening at the tips. The habit of the plant is perfect, carrying
deepening at the tips. The habit of the plant is perfect, carrying
its profusion of blooms well above the foliage; a veritable porcupine
flower
Golden Gate (Finger). Truly a colossal cactus. Flowers sometimes
measure 9 inches in diameter, full to the centre. Petals are of a
heavy leathery texture. The color is a bright golden vallow with
heavy, leathery texture. The color is a bright, golden yellow, with a tawny shading; early and free flowering. One of the finest of recent
introductions of
introductions
Golden West (Broomall). A wonderful new California hybrid cactus
dahlia which is rather dwarf in height. Flowers are very large and
very full, with petals broad and tapering at the tips. The color is
a beautiful golden yellow with a deep buff suffusion. Stems long and
very full, with petals broad and tapering at the tips. The color is a beautiful golden yellow with a deep buff suffusion. Stems long and stiff, making a desirable cut flower
Gossamer. An incurved nower of deep vellow, often shaded with orange.
Good cut flower
H. L. Brousson. This is the narrowest petaled of all the cactus dahlias. The florets are slightly incurved, and the effect is most elegant. Color
The florets are slightly incurved and the effect is most elegant. Color
pure white in the centre, changing to a rich, deep rose towards the
tips
tips
rolling. A large nower with loose, long petals on a good stem. Fight
yellow in centre, changing to a deep rose. A favorite
Hugh McNeil (Stredwick). Color a deep pink, borne on long, stout stems.
Free flowering
J. H. Jackson (Vernon & Barnard). The largest and finest dark cactus dahlia; brilliant crimson-maroon; flowers very large, finest form, with
dahlia; brilliant crimson-maroon; flowers very large, finest form, with
long, narrow, pointed netals, early and a free bloomer 20
*Justice Bailey (Wilmore). One of the best bright pink hybrid cactus
dahlias. Plant is a vigorous grower with stiff stems, having an
abundance of flowers of bright shell pink with lighter tints toward the
centre. Petals broad and very numerous
*Kalif (Englehardt). This colossal cactus dahlia is the creation of K.
Englabered of Dresden Germany and was sent out in 1914. It is
Englehardt, of Dresden, Germany, and was sent out in 1914. It is one of the largest dahlias grown. The mammoth flowers, which are
freely produced, are of perfect hybrid cactus type, measuring 9 to 10
ireely produced, are of perfect hybrid cactus type, measuring 5 to 10
inches in diameter, and are held erect on strong, wiry stems, which makes them valuable for cutting as well as for garden decoration.
makes them valuable for cutting as well as for garden decoration.
The color is a beautiful, pure, glowing scarlet. The petals are rather
The color is a beautiful, pure, glowing scarlet. The petals are rather broad, giving great substance to the flower. The habit of the plant is all that can be desired—sturdy, well-balanced and of medium height.
is all that can be desired—sturdy, well-balanced and of medium height.
This variety has the distinction of being the first to receive the high-
est award of the National German Dahlia Society—a silver medal.
A garden or exhibition dahlia of rare merit
Kingfisher (Stredwick). A beautiful lavender of fine form
Kriemhilde. The queen of the cactus dahlias; deep, rosy pink, shading to
white in the centre; a most popular cut flower variety, with good
keeping qualities
La Favorita (Lohrmann). A fine, new hybrid cactus dahlia of perfect
La Favorita (Lonrmann). A line, new hybrid cactus dama of perfect
form, carried on extra strong, erect stems. The color is distinct, a beautiful, brilliant salmon shading darker at the centre and becom-
beautiful, brilliant salmon shading darker at the centre and becom-
ing lighter at the tips. An ideal cut flower, and the plant is of good
habits 1.50
Lavinia (Burrell) Very large with long, incurved petals spirally twisted.
forming a loose and attractive flower. Color coppery red to madder
crimson. Very free blooming
forming a loose and attractive flower. Color coppery red to madder crimson. Very free blooming
the centre A profile ploomer
Liberty Rall (Maytrott) Similar in form to Break o' Day although not
Liberty Bell (Maytrott). Similar in form to Break o' Day, although not as erect a stem, but larger in size. Color soft crimson carmine, shading yellow at the base of the petals, and white at the tips. One of
as erect a stem, but larger in size. Color soft crimison carinine, shad-
ing yellow at the base of the petals, and white at the tips. One of
the finest and largest exhibition varieties grown 1.00

Madame Eschenauer. A very pretty deep dahlia, yellow at base of the petals, changing to a pale sulphur, suffused and tipped pale lilac. . .50 Marguerite Bouchon (Cayeux et le Clerc). A beautiful shade of brilliant yet soft rose with a very large white centre and distinctly defined white tips. The petals are long and slim, and are produced in unlimited to the contract of the petals. limited numbers. The plant is very robust and throws the flowers far above the foliage; although the large flowers are heavier than Master Carl. A large, bold dahlia of perfect form and bright amber color. This is one of the finest dahlias in cultivation; immense, rather flat with curly petals which incurve slightly. The color is a light golden mandarin or light orange shaded darker. Always in with long, straight petals, often cleft, on good stems. Good sturdy plant *Mrs. C. Cooper (Burrell). Immense flower with slightly incurved florets of great length. Clear cream color with outer petals suffused salmon. perfect form, with incurved petals and carried on good erect stems. for either exhibition or cutting as well as a garden plant..... 1.50 *Mrs. T. A. Munro (Carter). An immense flower on a good stem. Color derful variety for garden or exhibition. Should be in every collec-*Mt. Shasta (Stillman). A very light shell pink hybrid cactus with slightly deeper shadings of pink through the petals and a faint tinge of yellow towards the centre. Petals are long, slim and rolled at the tips, making a full, deep flower of large size, and borne on good, stiff stems. A good bloomer and very attractive. 2.50

Neptune (Stredwick). A deep lavender pink penciled with bright carming. The large massive flowers are produced freely all season. mine. The large massive flowers are produced freely all season... Nerthus. A beautifully formed cactus; orange yellow overlaid with carmine rose and suffused bronze..... *Nibelungenhort. Another magnificent colossal cactus dahlia of recent introduction. Petals are broad, more or less irregularly curled and twisted, forming rather flat, massive flowers, often measuring from 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The color is a beautiful shade of old rose with a golden apricot suffusion. The plant is a free bloomer with long stems supporting the flowers well above the foliage. Fine for garden or exhibition..... *Onward. This unique variety has narrow petals which are boldly incurved and twisted and interlaced, forming an almost globular flower. Color

tic, freely produced. Color deep amber tinted brown and boldly

tipped white. Plants of good, sturdy form. Should be in every
collection
ones creamy-white, outer delicate mauve-pink. Distinct and free30
Rheinischer Frohsinn (Goos & Koenemann). A striking flower of recent origin. Petals white at the base, quickly changing to a brilliant crim-
son carmine
Rheinkonig (Goos & Koenemann). A flower of splendid form, freely pro-
duced on good, long stems. Snowy white. A dependable sort25 Richard Box (Stredwick). This variety flowers early and maintains a
steady average of flowers. They are of fine form, with long, incurving petals; color a pleasing shade of soft lemon yellow; excellent in every
petals; color a pleasing shade of soft lemon yellow; excellent in every
respect; a fine garden or exhibition variety
Sentinel (Stredwick). Fine, large flowers on good, stiff stems. Petals slightly and irregularly incurving. Color is deep shade of rose with
white disc at the centre
straight, narrow florets of great length. Plants vigorous with good
*Royalist (Stredwick). Color soft coral red. Flowers are very large,
incurved and beautifully formed
*Ruth C. Gleadell. A pleasing shade of yellow, shaded with pink on the outer florets. Immense size, remarkable form, on a good stem.
Strong, robust grower
*Salome Jane (Lohrmann). This is a very handsome dahlia of the hybrid
cactus type. Flowers are of immense size, perfect in form with broad, recurved and twisted petals. The color is a fresh old gold tinged with
red. Makes a fine plant; an abundant bloomer. Should be in every
collection
broad and twisted; carried on upright, stiff stems well above the
foliage. A splendid cut flower of rich coloring. Prize winner and
very popular
tion with distinct white tips for at least one-fourth to one-half the
length of the petals. The flower is medium to large in size, very attractive, and supported on good, stiff stems. The plant is a sturdy
grower and prolific bloomer
grower and prolific bloomer
size, but produced in great abundance, making it unsurpassed for cut flowers
flowers
twisted petals. Color a violet rose with lighter tints
profuse bloomer
The Lion (Stredwick). A finely formed flower with incurved petals. Color is bronzy old rose suffused with yellow and salmon; very effective35
*The Eagle (Burns). A large, sulphur yellow hybrid cactus produced on
long, stiff stems. Florets slightly reflexed. Very prolific and a
good keeper as a cut flower
cactus type, but sometimes reverts to the pagenty. Petals long, nar-
row and flat in great numbers, giving a large, massive flower. A great favorite; good plant and profuse bloomer
*Turtle Dove. Silvery flesh pink with the lower half of the petals edged
with scarlet
scarlet. Fine for exhibition
scarlet. Fine for exhibition
Color is bright yellow ground with markings of scarlet in contrast
Vater Rhein. A colossal cactus, heavily built like Wodan, with which it is
similar in color, but of a more deeply amber shade

*Vicar of Wasperton (Keynes). A very large flower with very narrow, incurved petals. The color is a pretty shade of soft, delicate pink, passing to pale yellow at the base of the petals. A profuse bloomer.

*Wolfgang von Goethe (Nonne & Hoepker). Rich apricot with carmine shadings. Fine, large flowers with broad petals; a beauty..... .50

Select Decorative Dahlias

THIS class is intermediate between the cactus and the show dahlia. Flowers are large, full to the centre, with broad, flat, incurved or reflexed petals, giving an irregular formation devoid of stiffness and formality. They are all strong, vigorous growers, early and free bloomers.



A Typical Decorative

Alaska (Stillman). One of the finest large, pure white decoratives. The plants are stocky and the stems are stiff. A profuse bloomer and very reliable 50

Albert Manda (Manda). The largest flowering dahlia in cultivation. A beautiful shade of lemon, white and pink, varying according to exposure and situation. Plants strong, with long, stiff stems supporting flowers nearly a foot in diameter...50

*Ali Baba (Mastick). A
large, full, deep and
massive flower with
long, curly, waving
petals, borne on a
strong stem. The color
is cardinal red, tipped
and blended with white.
Sturdy plant and free
blooming 1.50
American Beauty. One of

American Beauty. One of the most perfect decorative dahlias. Flowers of gigantic size produced on long, heavy stems, well above the

- *Amphion (West). A large, beautifully formed flower on a good stem. Color pink suffused heliotrope. Good plant and profuse bloomer.. .50
- *Azalea (Bessie Boston). A big bloom formed by many rows of long, narrow petals, giving it an unusually attractive as well as unique shape. The color is soft, creamy yellow, and the outer rows of petals are tinged with pink. Sturdy grower and prolific in flowering.. 1.00

- *Bertha Story (Hayden). An exceptionally fine new variety with very large, full flowers produced in wonderful profusion. Color is a beautiful rose pink with an occasional white tipped or striped flower. A very desirable variety and an especially good garden plant..... 1.00
- *Billie Burke. A soft yellow of large size with numerous long, narrow, flat and curly petals, forming a very attractive bloom of good substance. Free flowering and early; fine for the garden...... 2.00
- *Billionaire (Stillman). One of the largest flowers yet produced. The color is a beautiful golden orange—vegetable gold—and the petals are very massive and loosely assembled. The plants are medium in height, making good, stout bushes, which are very profuse in flowering. Stems are long and hold the flowers well above the foliage........... 2.00

- *Carmencita (Bessie Boston). A very beautifully formed flower of large size, and a profuse bloomer. Color clear yellow, distinctly penciled with bright scarlet. Plants of good habit with long, strong stems.. 1.00

- *Darkeye. A fine, large, perfect flower of great depth with a splendid stem. The color is flesh pink with a lavender centre before the flower is fully developed. An English variety of free blooming habit... 1.00
- D. M. Moore (Wilmore). An enormous full flower of a deep velvety maroon, almost black, with a metallic lustre. Dwarf habit..... .20

- *Edward le Favour. This is the largest and best of the fancy decorative dahlias. Flowers are finely formed, frequently measuring 8 to 9 inches in diameter, deep and full. Color deep yellow ground splashed and marked with bright red. Plants vigorous and very free flowering. A grand companion to Le Grand Manitou. One of the finest things we have seen for a long time. 1.00

- *Harry Davidson (Hodgens). A rich mulberry tipped gold shading to a golden yellow at the centre. A desirable novelty....... 1.00

- Hortulanus Fiet (Hornsveld). A magnificent flower of striking individual-

- *John Lewis Childs (Bessie Boston). One of the best fancy dahlias with large blooms freely produced on sturdy bushes. The color is yellow, splashed and striped with scarlet and often tipped with white.... 5.00

- King of the Autumn (Hornsveld). The best of the recent Holland introductions. The pride of the originator, Mr. H. Hornsveld, of Baarn, Holland, and considered by him to be his masterpiece. Flowers large, finely formed of big, loose petals and held on long, strong stems. Color a new shade of buff yellow suffused with terra cotta and amber. Blooms from early to late in the season, and is very free. Plants show

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great vigor in growth with fine, large, healthy foliage. No collection complete without this gem
stems. Color cerise, striped with white and cream. An aristocrat of cut flowers. Good, sturdy plant. True stock is scarce 3.00
La France. Very large, loosely built flowers of a brilliant rose pink, resembling a double pæony
Latona (Hornsveld). One of the new Holland creations which is a great favorite. The fine, large, full flowers of pale yellow, with a tinge of buff and lavender, are borne on stout, erect stems in great abundance
Le Colosse. This variety of French origin derives its name from the colossal size of its flowers. It has a full, high, rounded centre, with evenly arranged quilled petals, which expand and flatten out at the tips, becoming reflexed, giving an imbricated effect. Color a bright, rich cerise, shaded carmine, or watermelon red. As an exhibition variety it takes first rank, an open centre being unknown. An early and profuse bloomer for so large a flower. No collection complete without it
Le Grand Manitou (Rivoire). The first variegated dahlia of the decorative type. The flowers are from 5 to 6 inches across, the ground color being white spotted, striped, blotched and suffused with reddish violet. At times this variety runs a solid color, the case with most variegated dahlias, when it is a most beautiful shade of reddish-violet; flowers borne on stout, stiff stems, well above the foliage
I. R. Kessing (Doolittle). A very wonderful giant flowering dahlia supported on a stout stem. Color is watermelon red 2.00
Lyndhurst. One of the best bright scarlets; large, perfectly full-centered flowers with long stems, borne well above the foliage; invaluable for cutting
*Mabel B. Taft (Bessie Boston). One of the best of recent introductions and as a cut flower commands attention. The flower is very large, has good depth and is composed of small, peculiarly shaped petals which give it great beauty, as well as massiveness. The color is yellow, suffused with pinkish apricot, lighter in the centre and shading deeper towards the outer petals. It is particularly beautiful under artificial light. The stems are long, straight and stiff. A luxuriant grower and a prize winner
Madame Marze. The largest white colossal flower in existence. Perfect form, pure white, produced freely on long, wiry stems. The finest white
Madonna (The Bride). An unusually attractive flower of silvery white, sometimes having just the faintest suggestion of pinkish-lavender, but generally pure white. The flowers are often over 8 inches in diameter with wavy and slightly reflexed petals. The plant is a very fine bushy specimen, with an abundance of blooms on perfectly erect, stiff stems of good length. A favorite either for garden or cut flowers
*Manitou (Wilmore). A very large flower of amber bronze, with a suffusion of pink toward the centre. Good grower; fine for exhibition .50
*Marcella (White). A clear, soft pink variety that is delightful as a cut flower, with long stems holding the flower rigidly erect. The form is a perfect decorative and will become a great favorite with florists. An abundant bloomer and flower lasts well when cut
Marie M. Selma. An attractive large flower of a shade of pure rich pink, with the petals wavy and reflexed making an attractive, artistic and unique form. The plant has a good habit and throws the flowers up on good stems

THE SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

- Maryan (Doolittle). A fine large flower of rich apricot, orange and buff shades; carried on very long stems. The plant is a strong grower. .75

- *Mrs. Carl Salbach (Salbach). One of the 1920 introductions which won prizes wherever exhibited. A large flower of lavender pink with lighter tints toward the base of the petals, supported on the long, strong stems. Very free flowering, and fine for exhibition or cut flowers...... 3.00
- *Mrs. F. C. Burns (Burns). A very striking shell-pink decorative which is good for all purposes. The plants are vigorous and prolific bloomers. Flowers well formed and supported on good stems............ 1.50
- Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt (Peacock). A large flowered variety of elegant shape, grand stems and plenty of substance in flower, mauve-pink of a shade that is very pleasing in a dahlia; a fine cut flower. 20

Mrs. T. B. Ackerson. A first-class cut flower of large size and with a

- stem. The color is bright carmine tipped and blended with pearly white. When fully opened this seems to reflect the glory of the sun.... 1.00

- N. C. 4 (Stillman). This wonderful new decorative dahlia is hard to describe, as the color is about equally divided with scarlet and white. The florets are more or less striped the whole length with yellow and white, while some are slightly clouded with yellow and tipped with light cream. The reverse side of the petals is white with yellow shadings. The whole flower is simply beautiful and unusually attractive. Habit of growth good and flowers freely produced........... 5.00

- *Osam Shudow (Bessie Boston). This new decorative is a strong, upright grower, inclined to be tall. The foliage is open and fern-like. The flowers are immense and formed of loose, big, heavy petals which are wavy in outline. The color is a beautiful old rose tinted with lilac and shading to yellow at the centre. Flower stems stiff and upright. 7.50
- Perle de Lyon. A most valuable white decorative dahlia; flowers are of good size, perfect in form, pure white in color, produced on long, stiff stems; free-flowering. One of the best whites of any class for cutflower purposes, and no variety more suitable for the garden.... .20
- *Pink Perfection. Introduced in 1918 as the Pink Hortulanus Fiet. Similar in all respects to that grand variety...... 1.00
- *Polaris (Broomall). This is the best pure white decorative dahlia yet produced. The flower has every good characteristic, largest size, perfect form, supported on strong stems well above the foliage. The plants are vigorous, strong and inclined to be rather dwarf in habit. 2.00

- *San Mateo (Bessie Boston). One of the best exhibition dahlias of true form. The largest and handsomest fancy or bi-colored dahlia. A deep yellow, heavily striped and splashed scarlet, of great substance, fine formation and good stems. Very strong vigorous grower...... 2.00

- *Shudow's Lavender (Bessie Boston). One of the sensational new dahlias which is a decided acquisition. The plants are very robust and tall with delicate lace-like foliage. The stems are long straight and stiff, supporting the gigantic flower well above the foliage. The flower is a fine, massive, rather flat decorative with the massive petals curled and twisted artistically and the color is a beautiful silvery lavender tinting to white, more marked in the early part of the season, but less as the season advances, and the outer edges near the tips darker. Free bloomer all season and keeps well when cut 7.50

Sunshine (Kessing). A bright flame red decorative, a rare color in dahlias,

Tenor Alvarez (Nonin). This produces very large flowers of reddish violet, striped and blotched purplish brown; very free bloomer, fine for exhi-The Grizzly (Rurns) This is one of the finest nevelties sent out from Coli

slightly flushed with yellow; flowers very deep and supported on good stems. A very popular California dahlia...................... 1.50

fornia—a great dark velvety maroon beauty. Petals loosely arranged and very numerous. The immense flowers are borne erect on long strong stems well above the foliage. Makes a wonderful showing and is a prize winner 2.50
*The Millionaire (Stillman). A giant of recent introduction and always dependable. The large, open petals give great substance to the flowers which easily reach 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Color a beautiful delicate lavender pink, becoming lighter in the centre. A strong grower and prolific bloomer. A standard exhibition flower. Stock scarce. 2.00
Theodore. Dark, velvety red, elegant flower on a long stem. Very vigorous grower and free bloomer
Theodore Vail (Bessie Boston). A splendid California novelty. Large full flowers of fine form, old gold shading to apricot. Plants have a sturdy, upright growth with strong straight upright stems produced very freely. One of the best cut flowers, blending well with all the golden and bronze varieties
*The Yellow Hen of Oz (Doolittle). A very large clear canary yellow flower of good substance and fine formation, held on long, stout, erect stems. Forms a strong, vigorous bush fine for garden decoration. Exceptionally good
*Victory (Maytrott). A wonderful new amber decorative dahlia. Flowers very large and deep, of good form and substance. A dahlia of real merit
*Wallace E. Doolittle (Doolittle). A giant flowering and vigorous growing plant, producing in great freedom flowers of a new shade of water-melon red. Has very stiff upright stems
W. D'Arcy Ryan (Bessie Boston). A very striking flower. Color an unusual shade of violet-purple, tipped with white. Always comes tipped white. The flower is large and held erect upon good stiff stems, freely produced. A California creation
Wyvern. A very beautiful, soft, silvery mauve on good stem. Plants have fine habit and are profuse bloomers. A new and striking type of decorative
Yellow Colosse. A very large, bright yellow flower of perfect form with full centre. One of the best for exhibition. The flowers are carried on splendid, long, stiff stems
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Peony-Flowered Dahlias
THIS class had its origin in Holland and was named on account of its

are devoid of stiffness and formality, and are sometimes referred to as the 21

"Art Dahlias."

resemblance to the Japanese Pæony. Flowers large, on long stems, and have conspicuous open centres around which the large, broad, gracefully curled and twisted petals are rather loosely and irregularly arranged. They



Geisha-A Typical Peony

- *Alan Loma (Stillman). A very large, massive flower with broad, flat petals surrounding a prominent yellow centre, occasionally having a few curling petals surrounding it. Pure, waxy white, borne on long, stiff stems. A fine specimen and a satisfactory plant.....75
- *American Hero (Stillman). A very beautiful pæony flowered dahlia. The color is a clear, bright old rose for the full length of the central portion of the petal with a broad border along outer edges for the entire length, of a pinkish buff, giving a decided striped effect which is unique. The disc is surrounded with numerous small, curly petals of the same colors, making a striking flower. The stems are long and stiff, holding the flower well above the foliage. Makes a good, bushy plant and blooms very freely.... 5.00

*Bertha von Suttner (Hornsveld). This is one of the finest pæony dahlias. It received an award of merit at Amsterdam. Very similar to H. Hornsveld, having long stems supporting massive flowers of pleasing form, often over 8 inches in diameter, the beautiful curled and twisted petals, giving a delicate and graceful flower. The color is a beautiful shade of blush rose, overlaid with salmon pink and yellow. Of compact, sturdy growth, very floriferous and a fine plant for the garden. .50

- Dr. Kuyper. A distinct shade of bright orange with long stems..... .25
- Duchess of Brunswick (Hornsveld). A large flower of beautiful reddish brown shading from the centre to a rich apricot. Unique in form 50

- Forest Loma (Stillman). A very large pæony, deep cerise pink, blotched and streaked canary yellow, and yellow at centre. Petals numerous, finely curled at the tips. Plant vigorous. Very striking and unusual .75
- *Geisha (Hornsveld). Of strong growth with the rich-colored flowers standing well above the foliage. Gorgeous combination of scarlet and gold, the centre being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the centre of the peculiarly twisted and curled petals, shading off lighter at the edges. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Our stock of this variety is unusually fine............................50

- *Hope (West). A wonderful new English dahlia which for perfect form and long erect stems is unsurpassed. The color is a beautiful mauve. Far surpasses Madame de Bijstein. Good bush and free bloomer 1.00
- John Green (Stredwick). Color a very brilliant, clear yellow in the centre, changing quickly to a fiery scarlet toward the tips. A striking variety with star shaped flowers on long, stiff stems. One of the best. . .25

- *Mexico (Burns). A new, large pæony dahlia held on good stems. An attractive combination of red and yellow, with full massive petals which are curled and twisted. Very prolific bloomer and especially

good for garden decoration
on long, strong stems. Color dark cardinal with a purplish centre and
lighter tinting at the tips. Always good and attracts attention. Plant
vigorous and free blooming
vigorous and free blooming
shadings. An attractive flower
Mondscheibe (Goos & Koenemann). One of the finest yellow pæonies to
date. A rich primrose of large size. Petals curly and loosely ar-
named
ranged
Morning Star. A fine, large, deep cherry red, sometimes marked with a
white star or a white petal. The plant is an upright grower with
good, stm stems 1.00
Mr. A. Schuttevær. A fine, large, white shaded with lilac
Mr. Wils (Hornsveld). Another giant pæony decorative recently introduced
from Holland. It is a strong, vigorous grower and produces large
flowers of an apricot buff and coral color which varies under seasonal
conditions. The flower is much like the big, open, massive flower of
Attraction
Mrs. E. V. R. Whitcomb (Doolittle). A large flower with a good long stem.
Pure white and looks as though made artificially of crepe paper. An
early, prolific bloomer, vigorous in growth
*Mrs. G. W. Kerr (Burpee). The color of this magnificent variety is a rich
reddish plum, which with age becomes a beautiful tone of crimson, shading to light lavender at the tips of the petals, which incurve and
shading to light lavender at the tips of the petals, which incurve and
twist so as to cover the centre. Produces freely large flowers on strong,
stiff stems
Mrs. Jessie Seal (Gleadell). A fine, large flower of a most attractive bright
pink with a golden suffusion in the centre. The petals are large and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems
and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems
long
*Mrs. J. N. Jarnett (Doolittle). A very fine flower of the brightest blood red, each petal tipped and suffused with gold. An attractive, early
red each netal tinned and suffused with gold. An attractive early
blooming variety
*Mrs. John Bray (Ressia Roston) A striking variogated month of large
*Mrs. John Bray (Bessie Boston). A striking variegated paeony of large size and attractive form, the ground color being white or delicate
creamy pink, speckled, splashed and striped with maroon. Good stems
creamy pink, speckled, spiashed and striped with maroon. Good stems
and a satisfactory plant in every way
*Mt. Tamalpais (Burns). One of the largest dahlias to date. Took the
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son. At times there is a tendency to a wide border of the deeper
shading along the edges of the petals for their entire length, giving
a decidedly striped effect
a decidedly striped effect
*Pearl Ruggles (Ruggles) One of the 1990 introductions. The flowers are
carmine rose suffused on a white ground shading to a light pink at the outer edges of the petals. The bright flowers are poised high out
the outer edges of the petals. The bright flowers are poised high out
of the bushes on long stems and have the tiny netals curled around the
of the bushes on long stems and have the tiny petals curled around the centre, making it a very desirable addition to the pæony class. The
plants are tall and vicerous. One of the attractive flavors for
plants are tall and vigorous. One of the attractive flowers for exhibition
exhibition 2.50
rownatan (Stillman). A very large, free blooming llower of a dark crushed
strawberry color, tinted lightly with a layender shade
strawberry color, tinted lightly with a lavender shade
erect stems. Color orange red of a most distinct and attractive shade.
Vigorous plant and free blooming
*Queen Esther (Stillman). One of the most beautiful massive flowers of
enormous size, of the true pæony type with curling centre petals,
borne on long, strong stems. Color intense, dazzling, deep red (Du-
Barry). True stock and limited
Queen Esther (Slocombe). A large, very free blooming dahlia with long
stems. Color bright apple-blossom pink with a faint suffusion of
yellow at centre. Good habit
Queen Wilhelmina (Hornsyeld). Immense, fluffy flowers of pure white
with yellow centre; makes a handsome flower for decoration
with yellow centre; makes a handsome hower for decoration20
Red Flamingo. A fine decorative dahlia with large, broad, wavy petals of
a luminous crimson red. Free flowering; unique and attractive .50
*R-34 (Stillman). This is a gigantic flower of the pæony type which is of a beautiful blending of salmon and gold shading darker on the
of a beautiful blending of salmon and gold snading darker on the
outer ends of the florets. The flower is big, loose and open, and
supported on good long stems. A prolific bloomer and a very desirable
variety 10.00
variety
of recent introductions. It won a First-Class Certificate for its many
good noints. It produces extra large, deep, spreading nowers on fine
stems. The color is a most attractive shade of purple violet. The
plants are vigorous and have beautiful cut foliage
Samoset (Stillman). One of the most beautiful true pæony-form flowers,
light realless with a glight golmon tint. Very large Howers with gmall
curly netals around the centre. Plants are vigorous and bushy, with
stout erect stems. A good one
stout, erect stems. A good one
good stem Good sturdy grower
good stem. Good sturdy grower
formed and corried greet on stiff stems. A heautiful shade of pure
mauve. Blooms profusely and a fine garden variety
mauve. Browns producely and a me garden variety
Star of Syracuse (White). An oud, yet fascing shade of fight violes
rose sumused with blush. Internet in distinct aimiles to Van Dyely
produced and held quite erect. Form is distinct, similar to Van Dyck, but more twisted.
but more twisted
Star of Washington. A new paeony of beautiful light rose snades with
but more twisted
with notals of good substance and nicely curied
Stanhan Lama (Stillman) A full centered large flower of a pleasing shade
of dark magenta supported on fine stems. A free bloomer50
Sunctor A large open flower of a bright, rosy crimson bassing to vellow
at the centre. A very attractive flower resembling the Geisha in
form
Tammany (Somerhousen). This is one of our own seedlings. It is a
vigorous grower and profuse bloomer, and does well under all conditions. The flower is very large and loosely built, giving a massive
tions. The flower is very large and loosely built, giving a massive
effect. The petals have a tendency to curl and twist, partially covering
the centre. Color is bright crimson scarlet 1.00

*Tekla (Mastick). Color bright cardinal. Very large flowers with inner petals curling over and completely covering the centre. Vigorous and twisted, somewhat resembling South Pole, and rather unique in formation. A free bloomer and very desirable for the garden or cut flowers pink shaded flower of attractive formation, held up on long stiff stems and freely produced. Plants are vigorous and most satisfactory for garden decoration or cut flowers. A general favorite because of its Large, elegant, clear yellow flowers borne on long, stiff stems. First-Class Certificate at Haarlem and Amsterdam..... Z. L. Brunton. A suffusion of soft salmon with deep rose, shaded with lemon yellow at the centre. A pleasing combination. Plants of good habit and free blooming.....

Double Show Dahlias

THIS class is a branch of the ball type. The flowers are round, symmetrical and perfectly formed, the petals being regular, cupped or quilled and usually full to the centre. They are early, free and continous bloomers; the dahlias of our grandmother's gardens.



A Typical Show

A. D. Livoni. A splendid clear pink, beautifully quilled, of perfect form and free-flowering; an old favorite, the best of its color; the standard pink for cutting.. .15

Anna Rehorst (Rehorst-Bessie Boston). A very large flower of the deepest shade of purple (purpleblack), of the hybrid show type. Good bush and free flowering .50

*Clara Seaton (Doolittle). A giant flower of a beautiful rich golden bronze, with massive quilled pet-

als. The plant is a vigorous grower with long, stiff stems, averaging

- two feet, which makes it a wonderful cut flower as well as a good garden decoration Cuban Giant. Color dark, glowing crimson, shaded maroon; of large size, six to seven inches in diameter; full, round form, and free bloomer. This variety is truly a giant in both flower and plant..... *Dorothy Willis. A large flower of the decorative or pæony-show type. A pleasing shade of rosy lavender, splashed and penciled with crimson. A profuse bloomer..... Dreer's White (Dreer). This is the finest snow-white show dahlia to date. The flowers are large, pure white, without shade or blemish, finely quilled, of perfect form, resembling the popular Grand Duke Alexis, and borne in great profusion. Plants are rather dwarf, and the flowers are fine for garden or exhibition..... Dreer's Yellow (Dreer). This beautiful new show dahlia is perfect in form, having long, straight stems which carry the flowers well above the foliage. The flowers open slowly, forming a ball often measuring five to six inches in diameter. The back petals are firm and tight and remain in good condition for several days after the flower is fully opened. The form is the same as that of Dreer's White, and the color is a deep, rich, sulphur yellow..... *Estelle Christy. The finest yellow show dahlia. Flowers of the largest size and absolutely perfect in form, on stout, long stems. A clear, deep, golden yellow of purest color. Very refined; a rare variety 3.00 *Ethel Squires. A very large, massive flower on long, strong stems. Vigorous plants with clear orange scarlet flowers. One of the best.... Frank Smith. This is one of the worthy old varieties which adds interest to any collection. Flowers are of fine form, perfect, and held on good stiff stems. Color is a beautiful deep mahogany maroon, approaching black, and the tips of the petals are edged and tipped with pinkish white. Plants are sturdy and vigorous, and prolific bloomers.... Firestone (Wilmore). Bright, vivid red. Extra fine stems..... General Miles. The largest fancy show dahlia. Flowers five to six inches in diameter, of a clear violet rose, striped and spotted purple. Still a scarce variety *Glorie de Paris (Cayeux et le Clerc). A gem. A giant flower of deep scarlet suffused purple. Large shell petals. Bold and very showy. Golden Opportunity (Doolittle). A large flower of a rich buttercup yellow, shaded burnt orange directly in the centre of each bloom. A very fine variety; a sport from Clara Seaton..... Goldfinder. A very large yellow tipped in the centre with red. A very perfect ball-shaped flower, and free blooming..... Grand Duke Alexis. A magnificent flower of largest size and distinctly unique form, as the petals are rolled up so that the edges overlap each The color is pure white, distinctly tinged delicate pink at the extremities of the petals..... *Glory of Argonne (Maytrott). The most beautiful pink and white show dahlia grown. Color, delicate violet rose passing to white at the centre, perfect, even form on erect stem. Fine for cut flower or exhibition John Bennett. Yellow edged and suffused with scarlet. One of the most satisfactory bloomers King Midas (Maytrott). A fine white with lilac shadings on a long, erect Laddie (Maytrott). A fine autumn shade, golden bronze, the reverse of

petals shaded mauve, showing up throughout the flower, a good bloomer

perfect form and large size. Very vigorous and profuse. This we consider the best in this class
Madame Marika Anagnostaki. A beautiful large, finely formed flower, white shading to a lovely rose pink. Sturdy, profuse bloomer25
Marie Pickford. An improved Arabella. Sulphur yellow with lavender pink suffusion. Profuse bloomer
Meteor. A large flower finely formed, of a bright ruby red shading to purple; a very desirable garden variety
Mrs. Gladstone (Hurst). A beautiful, soft, grayish pink of the most perfect form. This is one of the most refined of cut flowers, and has good stems. Good bloomer
Mrs. Saunders (Turner). A fine, large, yellow tipped with white. This is a gem and should be in every collection. An abundant bloomer and a satisfactory garden plant
Penelope. A finely formed flower, pure white flaked at the tips of the petals with lavender; a good cut flower variety
Polly Upham. A fine, large, show dahlia of a delicate rosy pink in the centre shading darker toward the tips of the petals. A vigorous and prolific bush
Purple Duke. A fine colossal dahlia, a seedling of Grand Duke Alexis, with heavy cup-shaped petals and evenly quilled to the centre, similar to the parent variety. Color is a deep, rich, royal purple which never fails to attract attention
Quaker Lady. A nice little dahlia of an odd combination of light brown with pale lavender buff tips
Red Hussar. Richest, dazzling, cardinal red. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, with dark, glossy foliage. An early and free bloomer on long stems. Best red show dahlia for cutting
Rose. A flower of large size carried on long stiff stems. Bright rose color. Free flowering and unique, as it has a small secondary petal at the base of each floret, making a very full flower
Susan Wilson (Darnell). Butter yellow, each petal tipped with carmine red. A good variety for cutting
Tillamook. A finely quilled pink flower of large size on a long, strong stem. Similar in form to Dreer's White. Profuse bloomer and a good, sturdy plant for the garden
Uncertainty. Varies from white marbled blush and carmine to solid crimson-maroon on the same plant, with intermediate variegations
Vivian. One of the most admired of the new show dahlias. The fine, large, regular flowers are white edged with rose pink—a wonderful blend of colors. Looks most refreshing; takes the eye of everyone
W. W. Rawson. An exceptionally fine shaped, massive, large, double flower, often measuring seven inches in diameter; produced on long, stiff stems. The petals are regular and beautifully quilled; color is a pure white delicately overlaid with amethyst blue. A variety that pleases all
Yellow Queen. A fine large perfectly formed show dahlia which outranks all others of its class and color. Very free flowering
Century and Single Dahlias

THE CENTURY is an improvement on the old-fashioned single dahlia. Centre is always visible and surrounded by one or two rows of large petals, which are more or less symmetrically arranged. Big Chief. A very large flower, rich crimson, margined crimson. Strong,

vigorous grower, fern-like foliage......29

Cream Century. A beautiful cream color; resembles dogwood blossoms .20
Eckford Century. Very large flowers produced in abundance on long stiff stems. Color is white spotted and penciled with pink and crimson
Geisha Century. The Geisha colors, which are so well known, are reproduced in this Century. Free blooming
*General Favorite (Somerhousen). A very beautiful single dahlia with broad, rounded full petals. The color is white with each edge of the petals bordered with a bright orange. Bushy plant and flowers freely. A most unusually fine cut flower from which it takes its name75
LeGrand Manitou Century. A beautiful Century of the same colors as its namesake
*Praxiteles. A purple flower with each petal distinctly tipped white. Unique in effect. A very profuse cut flower variety. Very attractive. Rather dwarf in growth
Rose-Pink Century (Peacock). Flowers six inches and over in diameter, of a clear rose-pink color; the plant is a strong grower, an exceptionally free bloomer, on long, stiff stems, fine for cutting
Snowflake. A beautifully formed white single dahlia, profuse in flowering, and especially fine for cut flowers
Spanish Century. An early, profuse bloomer with large flowers on long, stiff stems; colors pure yellow spotted and penciled with rich, glowing red
Tango Century (Maytrott). A very beautiful flower of cadmium yellow shaded orange scarlet. Good cut flower
Twentieth Century (Peacock). The original century. Large flowers, purest white at both base and tips with centre of petals varying from a delicate blush to an intense, rosy crimson. Large and free flowering; very popular for cut flowers
Wildfire Century. A rich, brilliant vermilion scarlet of large size, much superior to the old wildfire. A good grower, rather dwarf in habit; the best commercial scarlet

Choice Collarette Dahlias



Maurice Rivoire—A Typical Collarette

THIS type is of French origin, and the flowers are medium to large in size with open centres and one or more rows of petals. At the base of the petals and surrounding the centre a ring of small modified petals gives the collarette. The collarette is of a different color from that of the petals, and the contrasts are quite pleasing.

Achievement (Alexander). A fine, large flower of a clear, rich maroon, with a snowy white collarette. This is often overlaid with a delicate shade of pinkish crimson. Very profuse bloomer and fine for cut flowers.... .25

CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Cormorant. A red flower with a red and yellow collarette50
Dainty. A flower of good size, freely produced. Color white suffused soft rose; collarette white
*Epoch. This is the forerunner of a new type which may be looked upon as a double collarette. This is similar to the collarette, but is composed of from three to six rows of petals and between each row is a collar. Petals are bright carmine rose and collarettes are white. A very fine plant with good habits of growth and very free blooming
Exposition de Lyon. Very gay; bright garnet with clear, yellow collar petals
Gallia. Carmine red, edged primrose; sulphur yellow collarette25
*Geant de Lyon (Rivoire). Immense flower of rich, velvety maroon with a white collarette. A very free and constant bloomer, with good stems. This variety has made the collarettes irresistible
*Gissra. Deep rose suffused white, with lighter collarette; a very hand-some variety
*Isolene or Inohue. White flushed with cerise pink. Collarette is pure white. Flower is large and is one of the best of the lighter shades
Landmark. Bright crimson with a broad, yellow edge around the petals; yellow collar
Leah (White). An extra large flower held erect on stout stems. Deep crimson maroon with a white collarette streaked maroon. Some flowers heavily penciled with lilac. A lasting cut flower, and greatly admired by all
*Martagon. Orange crimson with a golden collar. Long stems; a constant bloomer
Maurice Rivoire (Rivoire). An attractive flower with petals of ox-blood red, with deeper stripe down the centre. Pure white, fringed collar20
*Regularity. Deep magenta or purplish crimson with a whitish collar. A most distinct variety of neat and perfect form. Very free; bushy habit
Rosette. A gigantic flower of a beautiful cerise with yellow at the base and creamy edges and tips. Collar white; very fine
*Ruby. Glowing crimson edged and tipped with yellow. Collar cream; long, wiry stems
*Silver Medal (Bessie Boston). Large flowers of beautiful crimson maroon, having each petal distinctly outlined with white and the collar petals white. A stunning representative of this class
Double Pompon Dahlias
THIS class is a miniature form of the show dahlia, having the same round, ball-like form, but much smaller in size, ranging from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The plants are dwarf (twelve to eighteen inches in height), of branching habit and produce a profusion of flowers that is truly astonishing, filling the demand for cut flowers. Belle of Springfield. The smallest dahlia known; a bright red of the next-
est form
Darksome (Alexander). A deep wine crimson, almost maroon, flower on
long stems. Fine form; floriferous
Very perfect form and abundant bloomer

THE SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

Ganymede (Turner). Buff tinted with pink
*George Ireland (West). A very perfect little flower of dainty mauve color, borne very freely on long stems
*Golden Queen (Alexander). The best yellow pompon to date. Finely quilled and perfect flower
Gretchen Heine. Ground color, rose tinted white; each petal heavily tipped crimson carmine
Guiding Star. White, quilled petals, flowers produced in enormous quantities; fine for cutting
Jewell (Alexander). Bright yellow, tipped, blotched and striped pure white
Klein Domitea. Yellowish buff, suffused with orange toward centre; profuse bloomer, great for cut flowers
*Kufferrose. One of the best pompons. Very free-flowering. A beautiful combination of wine-red and copper color. Excellent cut flower25
*Kupfer. A coppery old rose of good form, fine for cutting
Leader (Alexander). Clear lemon yellow, very heavily tipped rosy purple
*Little Beeswing (Keynes). Golden yellow, heavily tipped deep cherry red
Little Belle. A clear, rosy pink throughout
Mrs. J. J. Klyn (Westerbeek & Klyn). A most beautiful bright, deep orange. Finest form and a good companion to Belle of Springfield. Very attractive
Nemesis. Red with white edges. Very good for cutting
*Nerissa (Turner). A splendid shade of lovely pink that appeals to everyone. Shows up most pleasing under artificial light. Perfect form; profuse bloomer and always in great demand
Phoebe (Keynes). Orange tipped scarlet; very attractive
Pride (Alexander). A very deep crimson scarlet flower which is a model of perfection
San Toy. White, very heavily tipped with carmine
Snowclad. A fine pearl white, best white pompon
Vivid. One of the brightest scarlets. Very fine for cut flowers15
Winifred. White tipped with deep lavender

An Attractive Oddity

*Le Styx (Rivoire).	A bronze a	nemone	flowered	dahlia,	odd,	attractive	and
unique as a cut	flower						.40

Mixed, Unnamed Dahlias, tubers which have become detached from their names, \$1.50 per dozen. These contain many fine varieties and will give big value for the money.

